PRICE THREE CENTS.

QUEEN AGAIN IN LONDON.

A VISIT TO KENSINGTON AND A GARDEN PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE WEATHER FINE AND THE COURT FUNCTION BRILLIANT-FESTIVITIES DRAWING TO A

CLOSE-SOCIAL AFFAIRS BOOKED

London, June 28 .- The Queen's return from Windsor for a visit to Kensington was followed by a garden party at Buckingham Palace, from 5 to 7 o'clock, for which 6,000 invitations had been issued by the Lord Chamberlain. Showery weather had been forecast, and this would have interfered sadly with the pleasure of so large a company of guests; but the sun was shining when the Queen was revisiting her native parish of Kensington, and it reappeared from the

The lawns were covered with tents; large marquees were opened for rest and refreshment; and watermen, in their picturesque dress, were ready to row the guests over the lake. It was a lovely scene and a most picturesque Court func-

clouds promptly at 5, when the party began.

The Oueen returned to Windsor, where, with the single exception of the Aldershot excursion. she will remain until the middle of July, when she will go to Osborne for her usual summer

The Aldershot review on Thursday will bring the Jubilee festivities to an end.

Among the social events this week will be Ambassador Hay's dinner for Lord Salisbury, the Marchioness of Lansdowne's party, the Laurier banquet, Mrs. Chamberlain's party, the reception at the Royal Academy of Arts and the Duchess of Devonshire's costume ball.

The sympathetic account which Mr. Smalley gives in to-day's "Times" of American sentiment and opinion respecting the Jubilee confirms the favorable impression already made here by the appointment of the Special Embassy, which has been received from beginning to end with exceptional distinction. England is intensely proud in these days of rejoicing, but she is also keenly sensitive to appreciation and praise and grateful for the handsome compliments received from America.

LAST JUBILEE DAY BUT ONE

AFTER VISITING ALDERSHOT THE QUEEN WILL GO INTO RETIREMENT.

WARMLY GREETED IN KENSINGTON, HER BIRTH-PLACE-REPLY TO AN ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE-IN A TENT AT BUCK-

INGHAM PALACE.

London, June 28 .- The Queen returned to London this afternoon-her final Jubilee day but one -and made what most probably was her last public appearance during her reign in the metropolis. For with the celebration that closes at Aldershot on Thursday the State Jubilee appearances of Her Majesty are said, on fair official authority, to be finished, and henceforth she will confine herself to such work for the State as can be done at Windsor, Balmoral or Osborne. All those official functions, drawingrooms, public ceremonies, opening town halls, hospitals and the like, which bring the sovereign face to face with the people, will now be relegated to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Queen has witnessed and has been the central feature in a siene never surpassed in material splendor and moral significance since the British Empire was created. For the occasion she put aside her own ever-present sorrows and griefs, in order to join in the jubilant | Majesty's household deeply regretted that, in spite exultation of the Empire. The result wa yond expectation. Everybody had known that the Jubilee would be remarkable; few realized how great would be the fervor and strength of the popular feeling The sounds far more than

the sights were a revelation. The Queen thinks that she has done enough, and that the devotion to and acceptance of her obligations to her people have after sixty years won her rest. And in so far as the sovereign can she now proposes to let the burden of responsibility fall on those who must bear it when she has passed away.

It was the knowledge of this, pathetically mingling with loyalty, that lent such deep interest to to-day's proceedings, fittingly devoted in the first instance to a visit to Kensington, Going to her birthplace, probably for the last time, revived for the Queen all the sweet associations of childhood, made more solemn to her in that It was here that she first knew she was a Queen, and that on this day fifty-nine years ago she was crowned. As Her Majesty has always cherished with passionate attachment every tender sentiment, to-day's visit was one of mingled pleasure and sadness. It seemed indeed a fare-

The Queen arrived at Paddington at 12:35 p. m. She was in the best of health, and walked FINAL JUBILEE HONORS AT ST. JOHNS, N. P. with less difficulty than usual. The Grand-duke and Grand-duchess Sergius, of Russia, and Princess Beatrice of Battenberg occupied seats in Her Majesty's carriage.

The same ceremonies of semi-State progression were observed as on her arrival a week ago, a commanding officer's escort of the Life Guards being in attendance. The route was by the Bayswater Road to Church-st., via the Mall, Kensington. Such portion of the route as had not already been decorated was furbished forth in the draperies, flags, mottoes and fastoons made so familiar last week in other parts of London.

Proceeding along Church-st. to St. Mary Abbott's, a halt was made to receive an address from the inhabitants of her birthplace. Six hundred children of the Kensington Church School were assembled on a platform inside the railngs, and they, with ten thousand children from the elementary schools of Kensington, sang the national anthem as the Queen passed.

The scene at St. Mary Abbott's was exceeding ly brilliant, the neighborhood being lavishly decorated. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne were included in the members of the Reception Committee. The Guards of Honor, furnished by the Middlesex Volunteers, presented arms, and the band played the national anthem on the arrival of Her Majesty. As soon as the Queen's carriage reached the porch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne approached and greeted Her Majesty, after which the chairman

greeted Her Majesty, after which the chairman of the vestry presented an address, which was contained in a morocco case.

The Queen handed back a written reply to the address, thanking the people for their loyal and kind expressions, and adding:

"I gladly renew my association with a place which, as the scene of my birth and summons to the throne, has ever had and will have with me solemn and tender recollections."

Across the gates of Kensington Palace was a banner on which was inscribed, "Home, Sweet Home." Her Majesty saw it and seemed much affected.

affected.

The procession resumed the route to Buckingham Palace via High-st., Queen's Gate, Keningham Palace via High-st., Queen's Gate, Kenington Gardens, past the Albert Memorial to Hyde Park Corner, thence to the palace.

Throughout the entire distance there were dense walls of spectators—many of whom, missing last Tuesday's function, had managed to witness this—lining the route and cheering Her Majeoty with that astonishing vigor to which last week had somewhat accustomed one, and, as on Tuesday, the Queen looked immensely gratified, smiling and bowing as is her wont when the happy hearts of her people offer their

when the happy hearts of her people offer their freetings. The weather was brilliant.

Her Majesty reached Buckingham Palace at 1:30 p. m., and about 5 o'clock entered the

grounds to be present at the garden party, for which six thousand invitations had been issued. Her Majesty was received with almost reverential greetings, and took up her position, to which she was wheeled on leaving the palace.

TOURSELVE HANDS. LIVELY BOOM IN STOCKS.

THE CASE AGAINST THE AMERICAN MATERIAL ADVANCES IN THE LIST.

door, in front of a small tent near the lake The gardens were beautifully arranged, the Queen's watermen were in boats on the lake, the fountains were all playing, refreshment marqueer had been erected at convenient spots, and three bands of music were in attendance.

The Queen received many of her guests in her tent and there took leave of the Special Envoys.

tent, and there took leave of the Special Envoys of the foreign Powers and others who had at-tended the Jubilee ceremonies. Among the Americans present were all the members of the United States Special Embassy and their wives excepting Rear-Admiral Miller and his wife, the latter being still in attendance upon her sick daughter; the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay; the secretary of nei John Hay, and Mrs. Hay; the secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry White, and Mrs. White; the second secretary of the United States Embassy, J. R. Carter, and Mrs. Carter; The United States Naval Attaché, Commander J. C. Colwell, and Mrs. Colwell; the Hon. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton; Chauncey M. Depew Mrs. John Meiggs and Miss Meiggs, Mmes. Henry Morgan, Wentworth, Samuel Colgate, Douglas Grant and M. P. Grace; Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Charles Marshal, Edmond Bay-liss, Walter Burns, the Misses Maynard, Butier and Van Wurt; Mr. Thayer, ex-Minister to the lands, and Bishops Potter, Whipple, and Leonard and their wives.

The Queen returned to Windsor at 7 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CARRIER PIGEONS. HIS MESSAGES TO THE QUEEN AND TO THE FLEET-ADMIRAL MILLER'S REMARK.

Portsmouth, June 28 .- Much disappointment is felt among the British naval officers at the fact that the Queen did not review the fleet in person on Saturday, especially as she is going to Aldershot on Thursday to review the troops.

At the naval review a number of carrier pigeons, with messages for the Queen, were dispatched from the royal yacht Victoria and Alpert by the Prince of Wales. After telling Her Majesty of the complete success of the review, the Prince added: "The only regret is that you were not here."

The Prince of Wales then signalled the fleet, expressing his satisfaction at the magnificent display made, and adding: "I order the main brace to be spliced."

Much pleasure has been expressed here at a remark made by Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., to General Davis, commanding the Southern District. It was: "My advice, sir, to any nation going to war is to consult England first." The United States Special Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the Duc d'Auerstadt (Marshal Davoust), the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Special Ambassador of France. The guests included the United States Ambassador, Colonel

Southampton, June 28.-The Mackay-Bennett, the repair ship of the Commercial Cable Company, which was among the special merchant vessels at the naval review, has left Portsmouth for this port.

John Hay, and the Hawaiian representative, S.

POOR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE M. P.'S. MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE ANENT THEIR RECEPTION AT

THE PALACE. London, June 28.-The Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a number of other distinguished people were in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons to-day when Thomas Lough, Liberal, member for the West Division of Islington, questioned the Government leader in the House, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, as to who was responsible for the bad arrange ments for the reception of the members of the House of Commons at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last, when they were received by Queen Victoria, although a number of them failed to arrive on time, and whether it was intended to make an apology to them. Mr. Lough's remarks were greeted with cheers, mingled with cries from the Irish members of "Serves you right!"

Mr. Balfour replied that the officers of Her of their best endeavors to show the utmost respect for the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons, anything should have occurred to cause dissatisfaction.

The newspapers have been full of comments on this contretemps ever since the recently.

The newspapers have been full of comments on this contretemps ever since the reception of the members of the Commons at Buckingham Palace, the Liberal newspapers being especially bitter, alleging that the bad arrangements made were an insult to the representatives of the people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after leaving the House of Commons, conversed with James F. Hogan, anti-parnellite, Member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, the well-known writer on Colonial subjects, and with other members of Parliament interested in Colonial affairs. He was unable, however, to attend the meeting of the Colonial party, owing to his presence being required at the Queen's garden party.

THE EMPEROR LEADS THE CHEERING. A DINNER IN HONOR OF THE JUBILEE ON THE

den party.

His reception of the Colonials has been postponed until next Monday.

IMPERIAL YACHT. Kiel, June 28.-Emperor William gave a dinner yesterday evening on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern in honor of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The guests included King Leopold of Belgium, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe; the British Imperial Chancellor, Prince Honemone; the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Frank C. Laxcellex, and others. After the dinner the Emperor informed King Leopold that he had been appointed A la suite in the Germany Navy, and then His Imperial Majesty called for three cheers for Queen Victoria. While the cheers were being given a royal salute was fired by the fleet in honor of the Queen.

St. Johns, N. F., June 28.-All the warships in port have been gayly bedecked with bunting to-day in honor of Her Majesty's coronation. At noon salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the United States warship Massachusetts, the British warships Cordella and Buzzard and the French warships Chocheterie. After the salute the Massachusetts steamed out of port, and her departure brought to a close the Jubilee celebration at St. Johns.

THE BROOKLYN TO SAIL ON FRIDAY. HER ORDERS WERE TO RETURN ON THE COM-PLETION OF THE JUBILEE EXERCISES.

Southampton, June 28.-The United States cruise: Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, has arrived here from Portsmouth, and now coaling. She has been ordered to get ready now coaling. She has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately, and returns to New-York on Friday, instead of remaining on this side of the Atlantic until the middle of July, as originally intended. There is much speculation as to the reason for her recall.

Washington, June 28.—The Navy Department states that the orders given the cruiser Brooklyn were to return to this country on the completion of the Jubilee exercises, and that her preparations for sailing are in accordance with these orders.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A DERRICK.

LIVES OF TWO MEN DASHED OUT-ANOTHER'S ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Atlanta, Ga., June 28 .- A derrick on the roof of Atlanta, Ga., June 28.—A derrick on the reof of a new building fell at 1 o'clock this afternoon, knocking three workmen from a scaffolding on the ninth story. Two of them were dashed to instant death on the ground, 125 feet below, and the third was saved in an almost miraculous way. The killed are Palmetta Ayres and Charles Kargill, colored. W. M. Brown, a carpenter, was cut about the head and arms. The men were standing on a platform which skirts the edge of the ninth floor when the derrick fell and the part of the scanfolding on which they stood was swept away. Brown grasped one of the derrick ropes as it shot through the air. As the boom of the hoisting-engine fell, the rop-s on the tackle were set in motion, one going up and the other down. It was Brown's good fortune to catch the rope being drawn upward, and he was hauled safely to the roof. To another boom of the derrick, projecting out on the other side of the building, was attached a car in which four men were standing. This boom likewise fell, but was held by the roof. The car was dashed over the side of the building and swung there in safety. The men were shoved through a window, none of them being injured. a new building fell at 1 o'clock this afternoon,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOTOPATHY. Buffalo, June 28.-Officers of the American Institute of Homosopathy were elected as follows to-day: President, Dr. A. R. White, of Buffalo; first day: President, Dr. A. R. White, of Buffalo; first vice-president, Dr. W. F. Green, of Little Rock, Ark.; second vice-president, Dr. Richard Allen, of New-York; general secretary, Dr. F. H. Porter, of New-York; censor, Dr. Millie Chapman, of Philadelphia. It was decided to hold the next convention in Omaha.

TOBACCO COMPANY.

JURORS LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT BY ORDER OF JUDGE FITZGERALD-YESTERDAY'S

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The jury which for some days has been hearing the testimony in the trial of the directors of the American Tobacco Company in the Court of General Sessions retired at 5:50 last evening to consider the verdict. At 12:55 this morning the jurymen had not reached a decision, and by the order of Judge Fitzgerald they were locked up for the night.

At 11 o'clock the jury filed into court and the foreman said there was some misunderstanding as to just what the indictment was. Judge Fitzgerald explained that the defendants are indicted for "conspiracy to restrain trade." At the request of the jurors the stenographer then read the testimony of T. E. Allen, part of Senator Lexow's testimony, and the testimony showing the trade controlled by the firms composing the American Tobacco Company both before and after the combination. This was explained, and at midnight the jury left the room.

District-Attorney Olcott seemed greatly pleased by the attitude of the jury and the questions asked by the different jurymen. Early in the evening when asked what he thought would be the outcome, he said he hoped only for a disagreement. But after midnight, when the question was again asked, he smiled and said he hoped for a conviction, and regarded the out-

look as extremely good. The proceedings began yesterday with Mr. Choate's speech for the defence. The great question involved in the trial, he said, in opening, was whether or not the inviolate rights of contract should be interfered with, and the laws of trade should be disturbed by the verdict of the jury. In his opinion, he proceeded, there were two important things to be considered. One of them was whether or not the owner and manufacturer of property for sale had the right to sell it by any manner and whatever terms he pleased. The other was whether or not the laws of trade justified the owner or producer of an article, in order to place his goods on the market as advantageously as possible, in giving special facilities to those who would agree to give him their exclusive trade. "What we assert on our part," continued Mr. Choate, "is that in the conduct of their business the defendants have used none but honorable means. They have used no methods except those which for centuries have been accepted and approved in trade by all honorable men and never till this day visited with rebuke by anybody.

"The District-Attorney is a young man who has a wide discretion. I came into the world years before his existence was anticipated, and I would advise him that if in the future he wishes to convict a man he thinks guilty he should offer all the evidence he has against him. He can't convict an innocent man by only stating half the case. These men are charged with conspiring to do an act injurious to trade. Did you ever hear of such a case? It is the first time I have heard of directors in the performance of their duties to shareholders being called on to answer the criminal charge that they were conspirators. You don't combine to do an act injurious to trade unless you conduct your business in such a way as to take away the legal rights of other

Mr. Choate declared that he stood for absolute freedom of trade and for unlimited competition. Finally, after poking a little fun at the District-Attorney, whose comparative youth he never allowed the jury to forget, Mr. Choate closed with the argument that the American Tobacco Company had a perfect right to make or refuse to make contracts with any one who would give Association, said yesterially that the mainbound and westbound, were now well mainbound and westbound, were now well mainbound and it is stituted by the result of the provement in business, and the outlook was for provement in business. Attorney, whose comparative youth he never to make contracts with any one who would give

to make contracts with any one who would give it their exclusive trade.

District-Attorney Olcott, in his reply, began by denying that he had been hypnotized by a firm of lawyers to take proceedings in the case, as Mr. Choate had declared, and that the National Cigarette Company had brought ab tional Cigarette Company had brought about the case to boister up a civil suit which it had brought against the American company. It was not necessary, Mr. Olcott said, to show that the defendants had entered into a combination with defendants had entered into a combination with the intent of violating the law. Ignorance of the law, he added, was no excuse. If these de-fendants had conspired to do something that was criminal they were guilty. Moreover, the verdict of the jury might have a marked effect on the life of trade—the life of American mer-centile freedom.

cantile freedom.

Judge Fitzgerald in his instructions to the jury said that the trial was an action brought by the public at large in the name of the people of the State, and that it was not a civil sui! in which it was sought to establish private rights it was sought to establish private rights or to remedy private wrongs. Whether or not the fact alleged in the indictment constituted a crime are a question of law which did not concern the jury. It was for the jurymen to determine morely whether or not the evidence established the truth of the allegation. Then at 5:50 o'clock the jury retired.

BLAST SET OFF BY LIGHTNING.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN IN A QUARRY THUS KILLED BY FLYING STONE.

Rockland, Me., June 28.-By a premature explosion in the quarry owned by the Cobb Lime Company this afterneon Silas Banker, a workman, lost his life and two other employes were badly injured. A dozen men had just completed loading eight holes with dynamits. Three of these had been connected when lightning struck the battery wire, igniting the charges. A tremendous explosion followed. Great masses of stone were lifted into the air, and they fell with Banker beneath. The other workmen were hurled in all directions, and most of them were stunned.

WORK FOR MANY IDLE MEN.

THE TUBE AND SHEET DEPARTMENTS OF THE READING IRON WORKS START UP AGAIN.

Reading, Penn., June 28.-After being idle for weeks, the tube department and the sheet some weeks, the tube department and the sac mill of the Reading Iron Works resumed operations to-day. The former gives employment to over nine hundred hands, while two hundred and fifty will have work at the sheet mill.

A CONVICT CAMP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND TEN FATALLY INJURED-TWENTY PRISONERS ESCAPE,

Dakota, Ga., June 28.-In a severe thunderstorm last night lightning struck a convict camp near this place, and as a result four convicts are dead, ten are dying and twenty escaped in the panie which ensued.

The camp is at the lumber mills of Greer Brothers, and about one hundred and fifty prisoners from the State Penitentiary were at work there Last night at supper time the storm came up and the dining shack was struck and demolished. of the convicts negroes, were instantly killed by the lightning stroke; two others, white, died from their injuries a few minutes afterward, and ten

were shocked so badly that they are dying.

About twenty of the convicts, seeing their opportunity, dashed past the guards, who were pantestricken, and made their escape. After the guards recovered they got out their bloodhounds and the dogs were put on the trail, but owing to the heavy rain which fell the tracks had been well covered up. Only two of them were captured, and they had been in the hospital tent for a few days and were too weak to get away. Great excitement reigns and hundreds of people are out in pursuit. The State will offer a reward if the men are not captured soon.

PURE MILK FOR THE BABY Use Green Mountain Cearrified condensed milk, the one milk that is officially guaranteed by a State official to be from healthy cows. One cannot afford to risk the baby's life with ordinary milk.—Advt.

INDICATIONS IN WALL STREET OF CONFIDENCE IN THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

There is a new order of things in Wall Street. The old days of depression and destruction are past and new days of confidence and upbuilding have come. The change that has come over the Street was plaimy shown by the course of stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday.

Following are the high, low and closing prices of some of the leading stocks, with the net advances, comparing the final figures with those of

chison pref.

ooklyn Rapid Transit,

tloaco Gas

natolidated des

transit des

neral Electric

ner Island

uthern Rajiway pref.

In most instances the opening prices were the lowest of the day, and the final transactions were at or near the best prices attained. In the case of American Sugar the stock carries a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, which makes the quotation for it equal to 132. The buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was largely for investment by the same capitalists who have extensive holdings of Chicago Gas. The earnings of the Rapid Transit Company are showing a heavy increase over last year, and the company is trying to arrange to run its cars over the Brooklyn Bridge. The reorganization of this company was a most effective one, and it is not too much to expect dividends on the stock in the not distant future. Yesterday's gain in the stock was accompanied by an advance of 24 per cent in the company's 5 per cent bonds. The special demand for the securities of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was taken in some quarters to indicate impending developments of some kind. But Prestdent Clinton L. Rossiter last night declared that he knew of no large deals or combinations on hand which would afford a reason for the sudden rise. "I think," he added, "that the excellent condition in which our road now is would be sufficient to account for it in large part. We have never been doing so well as we are now. Our earnings show an increase of \$30,000, and we are making \$1,000 a day more than last year. The finances are in good shape, and we are not borrowing any money. I do not see why these

facts are not enough to account for the rise, though I do not profess to know anything about the stock end of the business."

Authority has at last been granted to the companies in the old Chicago Gas Trust to consolidate into one corporation. Six per cent is now that its dividends on the certificates represent. raid in dividends on the certificates represent-ing the stocks of the ailled companies, which are now dealt in on the Stock Exchange. By the consolidation there will be an economy in administration equal to 1 or 1½ per cent on the combined stocks.

There has already been a large rise in the

There has already been a large rise in the stocks of the so-called Granger roads—Burlington and Quincy, Northwest, Rock Island and St. Paul. It is certain that these stocks will sell much higher. The total yield of wheat and corn will be large this year, and, owing to the failure of crops in other countries, there will be a ready market for American cereals. The consequence will be a large tonnage for the Granger roads.

roads.

The gold shipments are nearly at an end, and while they would ordinarily arrest an upward movement in stocks, they have not done so in the present instance, because the country has gold to spare and because people are thoroughly convinced that the hard times are over, and that an era of permanent prosperity has set in. The associated banks of New-York hold \$55,000,000 in gold, and the gold reserve in the United States Treasury is in excess of \$140,000,000.

J. F. Goddard, commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, said yesterday that rates, both east-bound and westbound, were now well main-

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

SUMMER HOUSE CHOSEN BY A SEPTUAGE-NARIAN AS THE SCENE.

After seventy-two years of life, John Fields, of No. 573 Broome-st., decided yesterday afternoon that existence was not worth having, and attempted to end his by shooting himself in the breast. He selected for the deed the summer house near the Fifty-ninth-st. and Sixth-ave, entrance to Central Park, where he has usually rested in the last two years when taking a daily stroll.

Fields has lived for a long time with his daughter, Mrs. Albert C. Smith. He was formerly employed as a watchman by a number of stores in Broadway, but his health became poor and he was compelled to give up work. Ever since he has worried, as he saw his small bank account gradually growing less and less. Mrs. Smith tried to cheer her father up, telling him that he would always have a home with

her, but vainly.

Just after 5 o'clock yesterday Policeman Nash, of the Park force, heard a pistol shot coming from the summer house, and found Fields lying on his back, summer house, and found Fields lying on his back, with the blood coming from a wound in his abdomen. He was still consciour, but told his name and address with great effort. He said he had tired of life and wanted to die. "Please don't bother with me," he added, and then he became unconscious. An ambulance was called, and the old man was quickly removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that his wound was serious. His advanced age made it dangerous to probe for the bullet, and it had not been found late last night. Mrs. Smith, the daughter of the would-be suide, said last night that she could not understand why her father had shot himself. "But he has always worked hard," she added, "and I suppose his enforced idleness has preyed on his mind."

APPEAL TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

POWLEY, THE MURDERER, WHO IS TO DIE TO-DAY, TRIES TO MAKE HIS CASE INTERNATIONAL.

Auburn, N. Y., June 28.-Robert J. Powley, the wife-murderer, for whose execution to-morrow all arrangements have been made, has appealed to the British Ambassador at Washington to interfere in his behalf. Powley is a British subject, and is in his behalf. Powley is a British subject, and a the first man convicted under the present law re-lating to the execution of criminals in whose behalf no appeal to a higher court has been taken. His counsel refused to appeal the case, but applied to the Governor for a respite, pending his inves-tigation into his client's mental condition. The Governor on Saturday refused to interfere, and Powley immediately appealed to the British Am-bassador.

A SCORE OF ASPIRANTS FOR GOVERNOR.

DEMOCRATS GATHERING IN OHIO-JOHN R. M'LEAN FOR SENATOR.

Columbus, Ohio, June 28.-The candidates and delegates are here in force to-day for the Democratic State Convention, which meets to-morrow In addition to a full State ticket, members of the Legislature are elected this year. There have been several aspirants for the Senate, but John R. Mc Lean has secured such a large majority of delegates to the convention that there will be no opposition to him Nominations will be made for Go ernor, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Judge, Attor-

ernor, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Juage, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, School Commissioner and member of the Board of Public Works.

Among the candidates for Governor are Robert T. Hough, Paul J. Sorg, John C. Welty, D. D. Donvan, R. A. Smailey, J. M. Vanmeter, S. M. Hunter, A. W. Patrick, Horace L. Chapman, A. W. Thurman, John J. Lentz, C. P. Noble, John W. Winn, E. B. Finley, F. C. Layton, F. M. Marriott, John C. Reeves and Frank Southard. To-day Hough is the favorite. The convention will be almost a unit for free sliver.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, June 28.-Governor Black has made the

following appointments: As District-Attorney of Putnam County, J. Bennett Southard, of Cold Egring, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elisha N. Rusk, as Commissioner to examine voting machines, Harry De B, Parsons, of New-York, in place of Palmer C. Ricketts, who declined an appointment; as Coroner of Schenectady County, George Ostrander, of Duanesburg, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Willis J. Brewster. Spring, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of

ENROLL TO-NIGHT!

THE DUTY DEVOLVING UPON REPUBLI-CANS IN ALL THE DISTRICTS

OF THE CITY.

Every Republican whose name is not upon the roll of his election district association should see to it that it is placed there between the hours of 8 and 10:30 o'clock this evening. By consulting the advertising columns of The Tribune of Friday and Saturday last electors will have no difficulty in finding the places where the enrolment is to be held to-night in the various Assembly districts, and in yesterday's Tribune were some additional designations of places not previously named.

Every voter in the city of New-York who cast his ballot last fall for the ticket headed by Mc-Kinley and Hobart, and who will promise to support the Republican candidates nominated this fall, is entitled to enroll. It is desirable that every Republican in New-York should become a member of his election district association. Such enrolment gives him the privilege of voting at the approaching Republican primaries for delegates to the various nominating conventions-Municipal, City, County, Assembly, Council and Aldermanic-and also makes him eligible to election as a delegate to any of these conven-

Republicans who believe that their names are already on the rolls of their election district should not rest content without making a personal investigation regarding the matter. The election district lines have been changed through the reduction of the number of polling districts. Every Republican voter should go to the headquarters of his election district, as advertised in The Tribune, and see if his name vertised in The Tribune, and see if his name appears upon the rolls. If for any cause he is not now enrolled he should make application for enrolment. The president of the Republican County Committee has given his personal and official guarantee and pledge that to no man who voted for McKinley and Hobart last year and means to vote the Republican ticket in November next shall enrolment be refused. He has declared in the following language that every voter who stood by the sound-money cause last year shall receive the consideration due to him at the Rapublican enrolling places. due to him at the Republican enrolling places to-night: "The Committee on Organization will to-night: "The Committee on Organization will see to it that any misconduct, whether it is the result of negligence or design, on the part of any of the enrolling officers on Tuesday night, by which this right of enrolment is denied, fails in its effect. The committee invites all persons who may be aggrieved to send their complaints to the president of the County Committee. Every complaint will be investigated and every substantial wrong will be righted."

A largely increased enrolment is expected this

A largely increased enrolment is expected this evening. President Quigg has modified his inevening. President Quigg has modified his instructions made to the enrolling officers at Friday night's meeting, reiterated in his interview printed in The Tribune yesterday. These instructions forbade the enrolment of Republicans who had become members of the Citizens Union on the ground that it is a hostile organization. Mr. Quigg was quoted yesterday as saying that "any Republican who does not feel that he is committed to the support of some other organization will be welcomed to our organization."

Every man who intends to act this year with the Republican party should see to it that his

Every man who intends to act this year with the Republican party should see to it that his name is enrolled. Unless he does so he cannot take part in the selection of any candidate to be voted for in 1897. He can do nothing to prevent the placing on the ticket of unworthy candidates. He can have no voice in real politics. No more important duty devolves upon a citizen who is a Republican in principle than to enroll to-night. to enroll to-night.

MASSACRED IN NEW-GUINEA.

REPORT OF THE LOSS OF A EUROPEAN PARTY-DETAILS LACKING.

Brisbane, Queensland, June 28.-Another European party has been massacred in New-Guinea. No details of the tragedy have reached here as yet.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CONFERENCE. THE DUTIES ON COAL AND THE RECIPROCITY

QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Washington, June 28 .- There was a large gathering of Republican Senators at the meeting of the Fi-nance Committee at the Arlington Hotel to-night. Most of the time was spent in discussing the rates to be imposed on coal and the proposition to fix them so that a reciprocal arrangement may be arrived at with the Dominion of Canada. No formal decision was arrived at the committee deferring final action until the meeting to-morrow morning. Strong arguments were advanced by some of those present in favor of a rate of 40 cents a ton on coal, the statement being made that the Western coal fields could find a market in Canada for an additional million tons a year, this statement being based tional million tons a year, this statement being based on reports that the new Liberal Ministry of the Dominion would reduce the duty on imports of American coal to a similar amount and enter into reciprocal arrangements with the United States. After the meeting one member of the committee expressed the opinion that the rate to be finally fixed would be 61½ cents a ton, but that there would be no provision for a reciprocal agreement.

The paragraph relating to plaster rock, or gypsum, was also discussed. This product is now on the free list, but Western Senators are striving for a duty of \$1 a ton. It went over without action.

The general subject of reciprocity also came up for discussion by the Republican members of the committee after the visitors had departed.

NOT AT 16 TO 1, SAYS BOIES.

A POSITIVE DECLARATION ON THE SILVER QUES-TION BY THE EX-GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Waterloo, Iowa, June 28 .- "For one, I do not be lieve it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We have fought that battle, and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed, we must abandon this extreme demand."

In these words Horace Boles, ex-Governor of Iowa, and lately a Democratic Presidential aspirant, addressed the voters of the United States who demand free coinage. He does it through the medium of his letter to Colonel M. D. Fox, of Des Moines, of his letter to Colonel M. D. Fox, of Des Moines, which the latter will print in his forthcoming book. "The friends of silver, although once defeated, are not yet demoralized. This will not be true after a second defeat." he warningly says. "In our next great battle we must win or our cause is lost."

Although Mr. Boles has in private frequently expressed hostility to the let-to-! plank of the Chicago platform, this is the first authoritative declaration from him to that effect. By adopting that plank, he declares, the delegates to the Chicago Convention forced the silver forces to assume the defensive for their new creed. The result, he asserts, was the weakening instead of strengthening of their ranks.

SHOT AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE BADLY WOUNDED JUST AS THE PREACHER AN-NOUNCED HIS TEXT.

Dalles Tex. June 28 -- A tragedy occurred at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pleasant Valley,

Dallas County, twenty-two miles north of this city, during the services yesterday. Augustus Garrison and Frank Jones are dead, and Thomas Jones is probably fatally wounded. The Garrison and Jones families are prominent planters, and maintained the best of social relations for many years. Augustus Garrison was married and had a daughter, sixteen years old, named Lois. The Jones brothers

teen years old, named Lois. The Jones brothers were single. Frank Jones for a year or more had been paying marked attentions to Garrison's daughter. Recently the giri charged him with having ruined her, and Garrison swote that he would have the life of his daughter's betrayer.

The Garrisons and the Joneses worshipped at the same church. Just as the preacher had taken his text yesterday, Garrison stepped to the doorway, it is believed, to get some fresh air. When he reached the door there was a fusilade of pistol shots. Nearly a dozen were fired in about as many seconds' time. When the firing ceased Garrison and Frank Jones were lying dead in from of the church steps, and Thomas Jones was stretched on the grass near by, severely wounded. The latter's statement was that he and his brother were approaching the church door, and were within ten feet of it, when Garrison appeared and instantly drew his pistol. Frank Jones was hit by the first discharge, and Thomas drew his pistol and returned the fire. Frank Jones was shot three times. Garrison received but one builet, and this pierced his heart. Thomas Jones la not expected to recover.

A PASTOR DIES IN A CHURCH

THE REV. DR. FRANK M. ELLIS, OF BROOKLYN EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

HE IAD JUST DELIVERED THE CHARGE AT AN ORDINATION SERVICE WHEN ATTACKED

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, pastor of the

Washington Avenue Baptist Church, at Washington and Greene eves., Brooklyn, died from apoplexy in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Clinton-st, and Third Place, Brooklyn, about 10:30 o'clock last night, after delivering the charge at an ordination service. The occasion was the ordination of James Bristow, a graduate of Crozier Theological Seminary, at Upland, Penn. Mr Bristow had returned to the church, of which he was formerly a member, to be ordained, previous to his installation in the Rosedale Baptist Church, at Careden, N. J. The auditorium of the church was alled with the friends of the young man. Afte a prayer by the Rev. Erwin Dennett, pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, paster of Emmanuel Rantist Church, preached the ordination sermon, Then Dr. Ellis delivered a fervid charge, urging the young clergyman to make his work inspirational. Dr. Ellis then sat down at the left side of the platform, and Harry Perrine sang a solo. While he was singing Dr. Ellis, looking somewhat flushed in the face, turned to his neighbor

"I must get some air."

To Dr. Dennett he said: "I must go," and, picking up his hat and gloves, he quietly made his way down the side aisle to the rear door, through which he disappeared. It was nearly half an hour later that a young man entered and said that the clergyman who had delivered the charge was ill in front of the church. George B. Forrester, a prominent member of the church, hurried out, and saw Mr. Ellis leaning against the gatepost and muttering painfully to a crowd of children and others who had gathered:

"Oh, don't, don't. Go away." Mr. Forrester told some one to bring water, and, taking Dr. Ellis by the arm asked him what was the matter. Dr. Ellis feebly replied something about indigestion. By this time several members of the church had come to the assistance of Mr. Forrester, and the latter asked them to keep away from the fence, as Mr. Ellis was ill. The suffering clergyman was half-led, half-

carried, into the Bibie room at the rear of the auditorium, where he was placed upon a broad table. The only time that he showed consciousness after that was when he again said: "I want air," and attempted to unbutton his clothing. He died about fifty minutes after leaving the platform.

Drs. Welter, Sumner and McEwitt, of the neighborhood, had been called in, but were unable to check the course of the trouble, which they said was apoplexy. Dr. Elliott, the family physician, who came later, agreed with them.

Meantime Mr. Forrester, Dr. Humpstone and S. C. Hoag went in a carriage to get Mrs. Ellis and her only daughter, Miss Ellis, at their hame, No. 456 Washington-ave. They did not tell the wife and daughter of their loss until they reached the church. Then Mrs. Ellis burst into weeping, and Miss Ellis, though deeply affected herself, devoted herself bravely to comforting her. Just before midnight the body was taken

Dr. Ellis, Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades and the Revs. George F. Warren and Mr. Barrows took tea before the ordination service at the home of Mr. Forrester. There Mr. Ellis was in a par-

ticularly merry mood. In questioning the candidate in the afternoon Dr. Ellis, who is opposed to the school of the higher criticism, asked Mr. Bristow if he considered the Scriptures inspired. Mr. Bristow replied that he believed that God divinely guided the men who wrote the word.

"Do you believe," continued Mr. Ellis, "in the theory advanced by certain teachers to-day that certain parts of the Bible are inspired, and others not?"

The reply was satisfactory to him. This series of questions was quoted by Dr. Dennett as showing that Dr. Ellis was somewhat forgetful at the time, as the candidate had previously exhausted this part of the subject. Dr. Dennett last night paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Ellis, and said in closing: "This church feels honored that Dr. Ellis made his ascent to Heaven from

Frank M. Ellis was born at Higginsport, Ohio, on July 31, 1838. His father was a Campbellite and a Whig, and his mother a Ba, tist and a Democrat. His father died in 1850, and the young man had a hard time in getting his education and supporting his mother at the same time. He worked on the farm in summer and went to school in winter. On Saturdays and evenings he worked in a blacksmith shop for his board. He was converted at about this time. He contributed to the support of his mother, and kept on studying, and in 1853 entered Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., with the idea of entering the ministry. During his college course he worked on farms and helped to support his mother. He preached his first sermon in March, 1856. In 1861 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Brighton, Ill. In the ten or a dozen years which followed he was pastor of churches years which followed he was paster of churches in Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and Denver. He became pastor of the Tremont Temple In Boston in 1876, and while there the Temple burned down. He helped to rebuild it, but the labor nearly broke down his health. On October 5, 1884, he received a call from the Eutaw Street Church in Baltimore, and accepted it. He remained there ten years, and then accepted a call to the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, where he has since been.

While in Baltimore Dr. Ellis was for several years vice-president of the Southern Baptist Association, and was effective as a missionary worker. He was a thoroughly spiritual man, evangelistic in his tendencies, and, while in Bal-

vangelistic in his tendencies, and, while in Baltimore, frequently preached in the theatres, be-sides preaching in his own church. He was ther rughly orthodox in his views, and took little stock in higher criticism. He was in the habit

stock in higher criticism. He was in the habit of declaring that he took the Bible without interrogation points.

His pastorate in Brooklyn was successful, and the Washington Avenue Baptist Church is one of the strongest in the city.

In personal appearance Dr. Ellis resembled Henry Ward Beecher, being of about the same height, and having the same florid complexion. The Washington-ave, church was organized on December 18, 1851, with twenty-seven members. Its first pastor was the Rev. James L. Hodge. Its first pastor was the Rev. James L. Hodge. Since then it has been served by the Rev. Courtland W. Anable, the Rev. David Moore, the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, the Rev. Edward Braislin and Dr. Ellis.

A GANG HOLDS UP A SALOON.

ONE MAN SHOT BY THE PROPRIETOR-THE VIO-TIM DEAD.

Henry Kapp, who keeps a saloon at No. 4 Broome-st., was aroused from sleep at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by his boy bartender, who in an agitated manner informed him that a gang had taken possession of the saloen, and were col-lecting money from the men who stepped in, besides refusing to pay for their own drinks. Kapp hastened to the saloon and ordered the gang to get out. They refused. Thomas Burke, of No. 24 Deout. They refused. Thomas Burke, of No. 24 Delancey-st., jumped on the bar, and another man seized a cuspidor and flourished it menacingly. Kapp drew a revolver from a drawer and fired as the cuspidor whirled toward him, and a bullet lodged in Burke's abdomen. The gang fled, and a policeman appeared, who sent Burke to Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance and arrested Kapp. The latter, when arraigned Before Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Police Court, was held to await the result of Burke's injuries.